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adjacent connectors (in this instance connectors 10, 12, 14, 16) is formed around the column at that location, with each connector appropriately corner-welded through passages, such as those shown at 18 for connector 10 in Fig. 1, to the appropriate outside corners of the column. In Figs. 2 and 4, weld connections, which are illustrated as darkened regions, are shown generally at 20. ~~In Fig. 2, no such weld connection is illustrated there for connector 10 in order to provide an opportunity to illustrate the location of previously mentioned long axis 10B of connector body 10A.~~

Continuing with a description of the characteristics of each of connectors 10, 12, 14, 16, and with specific reference still made to connector 10, joined angularly to the outer lateral extremities of expanses 10**b**, 10**c** are previously mentioned expanses 10**a**, 10**d**, respectively, which are also generally planar expanses, and which are also referred to herein as tabs, or cantilever elements. Tabs 10**a**, 10**d**, with respect to their nominal planes, are disposed at substantially right angles to the respective associated nominal planes of expanses 10**b**, 10**c**. A consequence of this arrangement is that, when a connector is attached to the outside corner (in a wrap-around sense) of a column, such as column 19, these tabs extend outwardly in a cantilever fashion away from the associated faces of that column at substantially right angles. This can clearly be seen in Figs. 2-4, inclusive. Included in each of tabs 10**a**, 10**d** are five through-bores, such as those designated 21, which through-bores are arranged in a single, upright row.

It should be mentioned at this juncture that it is entirely possible for an angle-section connector made in accordance with the present invention to be designed with a different angle existing between its central expanses, such as between expanses 10**b**, 10**c** in connector 10. The important consideration here is that this angle be chosen effectively

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to match the angle which defines or describes the outside corner of the particular column with respect to which the connector is intended to wrap when it is fitted and joined to that column. This angle, therefore, may be greater or lesser than 90-degrees, as appropriate. In all circumstances, no matter what the angle is that defines the angle of intersection between central expanses, like expanses 10b, 10c, it is important that the projecting tabs, such as tabs 10a, 10b, end up substantially lying in planes that are orthogonally disposed relative to the associated faces, or more specifically the nominal planes of the faces, of the associated column.

With connectors 10, 12, 14, 16 attached as by welding at essentially a common longitudinal location (a selected node) along the length of column 19, and before any connection is established with the central web in the end of a structural beam, extending outwardly from each outside face of the column are confronting spaced and substantially parallel tabs that reside in next-adjacent connectors. Thus, one can see, for example in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, that tab 10a in connector 10 so faces a tab 16d in connector 16, and that tab 10d in connector 10 substantially so faces a tab 12a in connector 12. Nominally, a substantially uniform distance, or spacing, D exists between such confronting tabs before connection to a beam, and this nominal distance is clearly illustrated in Figs. 1, 3 and 4 for tabs 10d, 12a. More will be said shortly about dimension D, which is also referred to herein as a nominal spacing having a first known dimension.

The connectors thus illustrated and described herein, and especially in the arrangement therefor pictured in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, are designed to make connections between column 19 and the nearby ends of four different structural I-beams, such as the